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GEOGRAPHICAL RECORD

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

Annual Reports of the Society; Meetings of January. The annual meeting of the American Geographical Society was held on Tuesday evening, January 21, 1919, at the Engineering Societies' Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street. The annual reports of the Council, of the Treasurer, and of the Special Committee were read, as follows:

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

January 21, 1919

To the Fellows of the American Geographical Society:

The past year has been one of unprecedented activity for the Society. Its most notable occupation was in connection with the so-called 'Inquiry,' organized by the United States Government to prepare information for use by the European Peace Commission. The building and working force, as well as the library and maps of the Society, were used by the Inquiry during the year as the central point from which its operations were directed. A summary of its labors has been widely published and needs only the briefest recapitulation here. Arranged under suitable headings the work comprised: (1) political history, (2) diplomatic history, (3) international law, (4) economics, (5) geography, (6) education. All these materials for reference were assembled at Paris, accompanied by the distinguished compilers, including our Director, Dr. Bowman, who is in attendance on the Peace Commission under the title of Chief Territorial Specialist. The Society has received from the State Department and from the President of the United States official acknowledgment of the patriotic and efficient service rendered.

From amongst the objects of the Society, as defined in its constitution, the management has been disposed to emphasize the dissemination of geographical information. With this educational aspect in view, the character of the *Geographical Review* has been maintained as a scientific publication although not indifferent to the popular side of the subject to which it is devoted. During the past year opportunity was presented to take over the *Journal of Geography,* a monthly magazine for teachers. This periodical has been conducted for many years under Professor Whitbeck of the University of Wisconsin and, being distributed to teachers at a very modest price, has attained substantial influence and circulation. The parties controlling it, however, were of the opinion that its usefulness would be extended if the publication could be brought under the auspices of the American Geographical Society and directed from New York. In this spirit arrangements were perfected for the transfer, and the January number appears in accordance. Our Society will hope to reach, in course of time, a large proportion of the ten thousand teachers of geography in the schools of the United States by presenting a real instrument of advantage in their vocation and one conducted exclusively for them and by them.

The issue of the annual monograph, which it was designed to distribute to our Fellows, as mentioned in our last report, was interrupted by the disorders of the time, but it is expected that it will be forthcoming in the current year. It will be by Professor and Major Douglas W. Johnson and relate to the battle fronts of Europe, to which he made a prolonged visit at the instance of our Society. Another monograph may be expected as the result of an expedition by Professor Mark Jefferson, of the Michigan State Normal College, during the year to South America under the auspices of the Society for the study of the colonies of European settlers in southern Brazil and Argentina. Both of the writers alluded to are now in attendance at the Peace Conference.

The *Annals of the Association of American Geographers,* published through our Society, finds appreciation as heretofore in the higher circles of geographical research.

In connection with the Inquiry a series of forty-one base maps of large size, comprising about sixty sheets were prepared by the Society covering all the principal problem areas of the world. These have proved of great value for study and instruction, and the Society has been encouraged by the War Department to render these available to institutions of learning by using the plates to reproduce the maps at nominal cost. It is believed that they will prove a permanent contribution to education.

It will be seen that our plans for publication are not inconsiderable, but we have reason to think that they are valuable and that they are appreciated by the body of our Fellows. The increased cost of printing and material has been met by the revenue accruing from our marked accession in membership, testifying to the augmented interest of the public.

An exploration by Mr. Theodoor de Booy to Venezuela was supported by the Society to investigate the geography and ethnology of the mountains forming the western boundary of that country, whose interior had never been visited by white men. Interesting observations were obtained which have been detailed in the *Geographical Review.*

Our connection with foreign Societies has been diminished by the cessation of relations with organizations in those countries with which the United States is at war.

The lectures of the Society have been more largely attended than in any past season, evincing anew the aroused interest in our science. Addresses were delivered by the following lecturers: Henry Charles Woods, Hamilton Rice, Charles Upson Clark, Henry Goddard Leach, Roy C. Andrews, Edmund Heller, Toyokichi Iyenaga, Frederick Haynes Newell, Theodore Roosevelt, Bailey Willis, Douglas W. Johnson, and Vilhjálmur Stefánsson.

Additions to the Library comprise 1,000 books, 711 pamphlets, 814 periodicals, 3,027 maps, and 862 atlases. The Library now comprises 53,995 books and pamphlets and 41,653 maps.

The number of Fellows at the close of the year was 3,958, of whom 381 are Life Fellows. The increase during the year was 372 in number.

Three gold medals of the Society were awarded, as follows:

The Cullum Geographical Medal to Frederick Haynes Newell for his important services as organizer and director of the United States Reclamation Service, 1907-1914.

The David Livingstone Centenary Medal to Colonel Candido Mariano da Silva Rondon for his explorations as Chief of the Brazilian Telegraphic Commission, whereby he has contributed more than any other investigator to a knowledge of his country's geography and resources.

The Charles P. Daly Medal to Vilhjálmur Stefánsson, who, in a long and hazardous journey, discovered new lands beyond the Arctic fringe of America and adapted to the white race the way of life of the Eskimo.

The exhibition of maps at the Society's building was necessarily suspended during the occupancy by the Inquiry but has now been resumed and continues to attract the public.

The report of the Treasurer, submitted herewith, gives a summary of the general income and expenses of the Society. Various special gifts by friends of the Society have been disbursed for specific purposes under directions from the generous contributors but by their desire are not presented in the general account.

The Society has information that 158 Fellows have engaged in the military service of the country. As nearly all of these have presumably passed the period of youth their patriotic devotion is the more worthy of notice.

The zeal and efficiency of the staff is highly commended. The attraction of higher pay than the Society could afford has been presented to several of them, but they have preferred to continue their present employment through interest in the work.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Council.

John Greenough
Chairman

REPORT OF THE TREASURER FOR 1918

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenses and the condensed balance sheet of the Society as shown by the books on December 31, 1918:

Receipts and Expenses

During the year there has been received for annual dues, interest on investments, and sales of publications	$56,565.89
There has been expended for salaries, house expenses, library, meetings, publications, postage, insurance, etc	55,617.83
Balance carried to income account	$948.06

Condensed Balance Sheet

Cash	$27,418.45	Sundry deposits	$35,032.00
Balance of capital accounts	1,381.08	Annual dues paid in advance	2,360.40
Temporary investments	9,915.04	Income account balance	1,322.17
	$38,714.57		$38,714.57

Henry Parish
Treasurer

Report of the Special Committee

January 16, 1919

The Special Committee appointed at the December meeting of the Council to nominate and recommend to the Society suitable persons to be elected in January, 1919, to fill vacancies then existing in its offices report that they recommend the election of the following-named persons to the offices designated:

		TERM TO EXPIRE IN
President	John Greenough	1920
Vice-President	James B. Ford	1922
Recording Secretary	Hamilton Fish Kean	1922
Treasurer	Henry Parish	1920
Councilors	French E. Chadwick	1922
	Archer M. Huntington	1922
	Levi Holbrook	1922
	Charles A. Peabody	1922

Hamilton Fish Kean
James B. Ford
Allison V. Armour
Committee

The reports of the Council and the Treasurer were approved and ordered on file. The persons recommended by the Special Committee for the offices to be filled received the unanimous vote of the Society and were declared duly elected.

President Greenough thereupon submitted for confirmation the names of 30 candidates for Fellowship, each of whom had been approved by the Council, and they were confirmed as Fellows of the Society. The lecture for the evening was entitled ''East-Westerly Politics,'' by Professor Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University.

At an extra inter-monthly meeting on January 7 Mr. Theodoor de Booy addressed the Society on ''The Sierra de Perijá (Venezuela) and Its Native Tribes.'' Mr. De Booy's lecture dealt with the expedition undertaken under the auspices of the Society, an account of which was published in the *Review* for November and December, 1918.

Death of Vice-President Anton A. Raven. Mr. Anton A. Raven, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, died on January 15, 1919. At its meeting on January 16, the Council directed that the following minute be entered upon the record:

''Mr. Anton A. Raven, who died January 15th, had been a Fellow of the Society since 1868. He became a member of the Council in 1894 and Vice-President in 1909. During the long period of his connection with the Society his interest in it never flagged. Until advancing years interrupted his attendance, he was most regular at meetings of the Council, and his extensive knowledge and experience in foreign affairs made his advice most acceptable on many occasions. His wide acquaintance amongst men was likewise valuable, and he never grudged the time required for any service for our organization. His kindliness of disposition and courtesy of manner rendered him a most agreeable associate, and his death will be felt by all of his old colleagues.

''*Resolved* that the President be requested to attend the funeral of Mr. Raven as the representative of the Society and that a copy of this minute be sent to his family.''

Election of Dr. Porsild to Corresponding Membership. Dr. Morton P. Porsild, Director of the Danish Arctic Station, Disko, Greenland, was elected a Corresponding Member of the Society at the meeting of January 21. Dr. Porsild contributed an interesting article entitled ''On 'Savssats': A Crowding of Arctic Animals at Holes in the Sea Ice'' to the September, 1918, number of the *Review*.

SOUTH AMERICA

The Bolivian Indian. The entire July, 1918, number (No. 47) of the *Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de La Paz* is devoted to a study of the Bolivian Indian.

According to the census of 1900 of the total population (1,816,271) 50.91 per cent was pure Indian, while 26.75 per cent was classified as being of mixed blood and only 12.72 per cent as ''white'' (the remaining 9.62 per cent being about equally allotted to persons not enumerated and uncivilized Indians). As a matter of fact, it is doubtful if the 12.72 per cent classed as ''white'' would amount to more than 4 or 5 per cent if all with Indian blood in their veins were excluded. Thus it will be seen that the population of Bolivia is predominantly Indian. In one department, that of La Paz, 75.61 per cent is given as pure Indian and 8.90 per cent *mestizos*, leaving only 8.13 per cent classified as "white." In this one department the total number of Indians was 333,421. (In the whole of the United States there are 335,998.)

The increasing economic importance of the aboriginal race has awakened new interest in this long-neglected ethnical element. As the erudite Bolivian geographer, Dr. Manuel Vicente Ballivián, says in the introductory paragraphs of the *Boletín,* the leaders of the nation are coming to realize the country's dependence upon the Indian. He carries on all the agriculture, he shepherds the great flocks of sheep, llamas, and alpacas, he supplies almost all the labor for the mines, while as a soldier he is incomparable, because of the great endurance displayed in marches over the high plateau. Moreover it is doubtful if immigrants can ever take his place, since acclimatization to the peculiar conditions of the highlands (8,000-14,000 feet above sea level) is very difficult.

The two principal races of the plateau (the Aymaras and the Quechuas) are described at length in this symposium: their environment, their languages, their character, customs, and religion. One chapter is given to a discussion of the work done by Bandelier in Bolivia. Another treats briefly of the *callahuayas,* the traveling doctors of the Andes, described some time ago in the *Review* (Vol. 4, 1917, pp. 183-196).

Another paper of particular interest is that on the Uros Indians and their language, by Dr. Ballivián, with translations from Brinton. These Indians, now reduced to about 100 souls and rapidly disappearing, Dr. Ballivián considers to have been a subject race brought (perhaps from Asia) by the conquering Aymaras, who passed in succession through North and Central America to establish themselves finally in the region about Lake Titicaca. He believes that the language spoken by the Uros (called Puquina) was probably that of the original Aymara invaders, abandoned by them for the more perfected language of the Tiahuanaco people whom they overcame. When the Aymara civilization in turn fell, the Uros slaves, who still retained the original speech of their masters, escaped to the isolation of the Desaguadero River and the islands of Lake Poopó, where the language was preserved. When the Inca Empire later rose from the ruins of the Aymara culture and established its capital at Cuzco, the first rulers, who probably used what is now called Aymara as their native tongue, retained this as the language of the aristocracy, while the common people, who had in great part used the Yunca (Yungas) speech up to this time, developed a corruption of the Aymara and Yunca languages, thus creating the Quechua. Throughout these changes, however, the Puquina, or Uros, language retained and still retains much of its original character, being still spoken among the small remnant of miserable survivors along the *totora*-covered margins of the Desaguadero.

The Climate of Montevideo. A comparison of data published by Luis Morandi, director of the Instituto Nacional Físico-Climatológico of Montevideo, brings out the following conclusions regarding the climate of the Uruguayan littoral about Montevideo.

The mean annual temperature at Montevideo is given as 16.1° C., the average for the summer months of January and February being 21.9° C., and that for the coldest month, July, being 10.3° C., thus giving 11.6° C. (20.88° F.) as the range of monthly means, a figure that is distinctly that of the temperate zones but somewhat less than would be expected on the leeward coast in 35° latitude (cf. Mark Jefferson: The Real Temperatures Throughout North and South America, *Geogr. Rev.,* Sept. 1918, pp. 240-267).

During the summer the daily range is about 9° C.; in winter it seldom exceeds 4° C. While part of this marked summer range is probably due to the effect of passing cyclonic centers, the alternating influence of warm sunshine and the regular daily sea breeze seems to account for most of it along the coast.

Sudden extreme changes of temperature are common in this part of Uruguay, particularly in spring and summer. An almost instant drop of 11° C. was felt in December, 1905, on this occasion accompanied by a heavy shower and hail. Brusque wind shifts undoubtedly are the cause. The changes are not so severe, however, as upon the Argentine *pampas,* where Davis records sudden drops of temperature of more than 25° C., when the scorching northerly *zonda* is immediately followed by the chill *pampero* (W. G. Davis: The Climate of the Argentine Republic, Buenos Aires, 1902, p. 24). The broad stream of the Río de la Plata, 120 miles wide at Montevideo, tempers the severity of these sudden changes on its eastern shore.

There are no decided rainy and dry seasons at Montevideo, though a rainfall maximum is reached in the autumn (April and May), not in the winter months as is often supposed even by the residents of the city. Winter rains are most frequent, but autumn rains are heaviest. The mean annual precipitation is about 900 millimeters (35.4 inches). Light showers fall at short intervals throughout the year, while heavy rains come with the autumn *tormentas,* or electrical storms from the southwest. It is usually said that it is the *pampero* that brings the heavy rains to Uruguay, but it would seem to be rather the warm easterly winds immediately preceding the passage of a cyclonic center. The *pampero* is a high-pressure outflow corresponding to the cold, dry, northwest wind in the United States, or the "southerly burster" in Australia. Morandi gives the following as the typical order in the passing of a *tormenta:* increasing easterly wind for about 24 hours; heavy rain, lasting for several hours, followed by violent electrical discharges; wind veering to the northeast, strong and gusty; constantly decreasing atmospheric pressure until some 48 hours after beginning of storm; then a sudden shifting of the wind to the west-southwest, still blowing with increasing strength; rapid fall of temperature with the change of wind direction; a gradual increase of pressure and decrease of wind velocity for some 15 hours. This description corresponds to the passing of a cyclonic disturbance. It would seem, however, that many of the frequent summer-time *tormentas* of Uruguay are thunderstorms, convectional and purely local in their character. These do not always bring rain and are seldom accompanied by hail.

Fog observations made in Montevideo are of interest. From May to October heavy fogs are frequent, but seldom last all day on land. This is the season when the cold water from the Antarctic reaches farthest north. Off the coast, just where the lanes of travel converge toward the mouth of the Río de la Plata, dense fogs are sometimes encountered for days at a time, making navigation slow and dangerous. This region corresponds to the Newfoundland coast and the shores of the Japanese island of Yezo, in that it is the meeting place of air and water currents of different temperature. During other months light morning fog banks hang sometimes over the lower parts of the city and country or cling to the scattered groves of trees.

Planetary circulation of the atmosphere is modified along the littoral by well-developed land and sea breezes, especially in the summer season. As there are no barriers to the movement of these air currents their influence is felt far inland. To them Uruguay owes much of the mildness of its seasons.

This coast region along the estuary of the Río de la Plata, with its equable temperature and well-distributed rainfall, has become Uruguay's agricultural district, while her cattle-raising industry occupies the grasslands of the interior, where precipitation is lighter and more uncertain.

(For references see: Normales para el Clima de Montevideo, *Primera Reunión del Congreso Científico Latino Americano, Buenos Aires, 1898,* Vol. 3: *Trabajos de la 2a. Sección: Ciencias Físico-Químicas y Naturales,* pp. 139-164, Buenos Aires, 1899; Síntesis General de los Resultados Obtenidos desde su Fundación y en sus Distintos Secciones y Servicios en el Instituto Nacional Físico-Climatológico del Uruguay, *Proc. 2nd Pan Amer. Sci. Congr.,* Vol. 2, Section 2, pp. 779-824, Washington, 1917; Frecuencia, Cantidad y Modalidades de la Lluvia y del Granizo en Villa Colón (Montevideo) en el Período 1884-1914, *ibid.,* pp. 225-234; meteorological summaries for 1901-05, 1901-13 (in French), and 1901-15, annual meteorological synopses, the *Boletín Mensual,* and other publications of the Instituto Nacional Físico-Climatológico of Montevideo.)

EUROPE

Proposed New Administrative Subdivisions of England, France, and Germany. [With separate map, Pl. II, facing p. 114.] The political and economic reconstruction which the general recasting of values by the war has brought about affects the Allied countries as well as the Central Empires. While in the latter it has ranged to the extreme form—in the case of Austria-Hungary—of complete disintegration, among the former it finds expression in internal re-adjustment. To meet the altered conditions proposals have been made in several countries to change the existing administrative subdivisions. Three such proposals are described herewith, relating to England, France, and Germany.

England. The proposal concerning England has been put forward by C. B. Fawcett in a paper in the *Geographical Journal* for February, 1917 (Natural Divisions of England, with map in 1:2,500,000; see also the abstract in *Ann. de Géogr.* for March 15, 1918, pp. 149-151), in which is presented a subdivision of the country into natural regions as a basis of a satisfactory division into provinces for local self-government. The accompanying insert map in 1:3,000,000 (Pl. II) shows the boundaries of the proposed subdivisions and enumerates the suggested capitals. The boundaries are drawn on the background of the population density of England in 1901; the map should be compared with the original, on which relief is shown in altitude tints. Besides its intrinsic interest the paper is encouraging as a recognition that man *does* live on the earth, that his activities are distributed in regard to it. A statement made in the discussion following the paper, "that the division of England into administrative areas is not a geographical problem," is surely retrograde in this respect.

The geographical principles of division enunciated by Fawcett may be grouped under two main heads: the character of the boundaries, and the need and function of the regional capital. The boundaries must interfere as little as possible with the normal activities of the people; especially is this important in a thickly populated and industrial country. The lines therefore must run along the lines of least population. The carrying into effect of this principle shows a strongly sympathetic relation with an important physical feature; the boundaries follow the watersheds and with certain exceptions avoid cutting across the valleys or following the *talweg*. This involves certain departures from the old administrative districts, the counties that in general are here grouped to form the natural divisions. The counties, however, are heritages from the past when geographical conditions were different. Wiltshire, for example, rose as a unit round the comparatively well-peopled chalk upland of Salisbury Plain. Today its ancient capital (Old Sarum) has disappeared, and the administrative area has little geographical significance. Apart from Wales, where many other factors are concerned and where old controls survive, the chief exceptions to the coincidence of boundary line and water-parting are to be found in the Birmingham district and in southeastern England. The situation of a great city on a watershed is unique, but in the case of Birmingham the physical barrier is not great, while furthermore it is the meeting point of several radial valleys, and, of course, here is a coalfield. In metropolitan England, where again watersheds do not present serious barriers, there are departures from the rule. The question of subdivision here is far less clear than in the industrial sections with their grouped urban populations. Omitting Cornwall and Devon the metropolitan area is dominated by the metropolis, without any considerable counteracting force. This is seen in the relative insignificance of the regional capitals: indeed, in the southeastern province, where metropolitan influence is strongest, it is difficult to suggest a city qualified for such a purpose. Brighton, the largest center, has practically none of the attributes necessary. It may be advisable to group the southeastern section with Greater London.

Just emphasis is laid on the importance of the regional capital. In the well-marked natural geographical—this does not mean purely physical—units regional capitals already exist. Southampton is an excellent example—the natural capital of that region known to geology and physical geography as the Hampshire Basin, to history and literature as Wessex.

Again stress is laid on the encouragement of provincial patriotism as an essential of good local government, the equivalent in a small way of national patriotism. The establishment of such feeling in the provincial units must take into recognition present local county sentiment. In this connection it should be noted that the single present-day county adopted with little change as a unit in itself is Yorkshire, and it cannot be gainsaid that in Yorkshire local pride finds its greatest expression.

France. The proposed subdivision of France is into economic regions; it is being worked out by the Ministry of Commerce according to a recent note by Commercial Attaché P. C. Williams (Division of France into Economic Regions, *Commerce Repts.*, Sept. 30, 1918, pp. 1201-1203). The accompanying map (Fig. 1b) is based on the list of *départements* included in each region which forms part of Mr. Williams's note. In several cases the proposed regions include parts of departments; where a regional boundary does not coincide with a departmental, it is shown by a broken line on the map. There are to be sixteen regions, each grouped about a great trade center. The regions are named after their trade centers (the locations of the latter are shown by city symbols on the map).

This scheme is the practical outgrowth and fruition of the "regionalist" movement in France. This movement has aimed to offset the extreme effects of administrative centralization—while recognizing its special function in the life of France: "*personne ne songe à supprimer le centre de la France; ce serait la frapper au coeur*"—by discarding the division into 87 *départements* and re-subdividing the country into the 15 to 20 regions into which it naturally falls by reason of its topography and its human and economic activities. The chief advocates of this movement have been the late Pierre Foncin, Inspector General of Public Education (see obituary in *Ann. de Géogr.*, Jan. 15, 1917, pp. 67-70), Jean Hennessy, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and the late Professor Vidal de la Blache, dean of French geographers. M. Foncin's chief work on the subject is "Les Pays de France: Projet de Fédéralisme Administratif," Colin, Paris, 1898. M. Hennessy has recently gathered together his numerous publications on this topic under the title "Régions de France, 1911-1916," Paris, 1916. Professor Vidal de la Blache's writings are a paper in the *Revue de Paris* of December 15, 1910, entitled "Les Régions Françaises" and an introductory chapter entitled "La Relativité des Divisions Régionales" in a symposium of the subject published before the war ("Les Divisions Régionales de la France: Leçons Faites a l'École des Hautes Études Sociales," by various authors, Alcan, Paris, 1913). Other references are: D'Hugues: Essai sur une Nouvelle Division Régionale de la France, *Rev. de Géogr. Commerciale* (Soc. de Géogr. Commerciale de Bordeaux), Vol. 43, 1917, No. 7-12, pp. 348-353; and Henri Hauser: Le Congrès de la Fédération Régionaliste Française, *Ann. de Géogr.*, July 15-Sept. 15, 1918, pp. 374-375. It was through Professor Vidal de la Blache's efforts that the geographic nature of the problem was recognized by those conscious mainly of its administrative aspect and chiefly through him that its solution was found along geographical lines. The best evidence of this is the strong similarity between the project being worked out by the Ministry of Commerce and Professor Vidal de la Blache's own scheme as outlined on the map published in his *Revue de Paris* article (reproduced herewith in Fig. 1a; for facsimile reproduction see Fig. 6 illustrating a section on "French Regional Life and National Unity" in an article on "The Real France" by Emmanuel de Martonne in the March, 1919, *Journ. of Geogr.*).

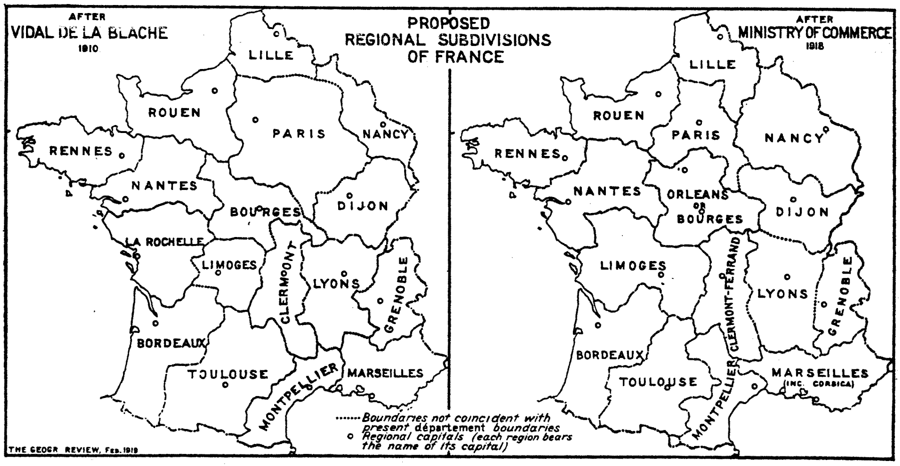

FIG. 1a—Proposed subdivisions of France according to Vidal de la Blache, 1910. Scale, 1:16,500,000.

FIG. 1b—Proposed subdivision of France into economic regions being worked out by the French Ministry of Commerce. Scale, 1:16,500,000.

Germany. The proposed subdivision of Germany presented herewith (Fig. 2) is a cartographic interpretation of an Associated Press despatch from London dated December 22, 1918 (see *New York Times*, December 23, 1918, page 1, column 6), which reported that a Rhenish official, according to a despatch from Dresden, had suggested that the future Germany be subdivided as portrayed. This proposal is here published because of its intrinsic worth and its recognition of the racial subdivisions of the Germans and not because it is the one likely ultimately to be adopted. Indeed more recent despatches (*New York Times*, January 17 and 22, 1919) relating to a draft for a German constitution speak of a division into fifteen units in which equality of population was evidently aimed at, the Berlin and Vienna districts being established as units. A feature which must, of course, be discounted in the present scheme is the retention of ethnically non-German territory in the new state, especially the Polish areas in the east. Here the boundary of the German Confederation of 1815-1866 (shown on Fig. 2 as a shaded band), which excluded the Prussian provinces of Posen, West Prussia, and East Prussia, may prove to have a measure of prophetic significance.

The proposal divides Germany into seven units: Brandenburg-Prussia, Upper Saxony, Lower Saxony, Rhineland, Swabia, Bavaria, and German Austria. It will be noted that German Austria is included in the new Germany, and that German Lorraine has been excluded, but Alsace not; also that northern Schleswig, which is ethnically Danish, the southern Tyrol, which is inhabited by Italians, and southeasternmost Carinthia and southern Styria, which are Slovene, have been included (cf. Fig. 2, where ethnic boundaries are shown by dotted lines).

Aside from these infractions of the "principle of nationality" the proposal, as has been said, recognizes the main ethnic subdivisions of the Germans; their marked individuality and their function in the life of the nation are well known. On Figure 2 their limits are indicated by fine dotted lines and the names of the *Stämme*, or stocks, in hair-line lettering, thus: (1) Low Germans, consisting of Lower Saxons and Prussians; (2) Middle Germans, consisting of Franks, Thuringians-Upper Saxons, and Lusatians-Silesians; (3) High Germans, consisting of Alemannians (i. e. Alsatians, Badenese, and German Swiss), Swabians, and Bavarians (in the ethnic sense, i. e. including the German Austrians). (For maps showing the ethnic subdivisons of the Germans, see: (1) Ethnographic map of Central Europe, 1:9,000,000, Pl. 31, Andree's Handatlas, 6th edit., Leipzig, 1914; (2) Ethnographic map of the Germans, 1:7,000,000, accompanying O. Weise: Die deutschen Volksstämme und Landschaften (series: Aus Natur and Geisteswelt), Leipzig, 1911; (3) Verbreitung der Deutschen in Mitteleuropa, 1:6,000,000, between pp. 4 and 5 of Vol. 1 of Hans Meyer's "Das Deutsche Volkstum," 2 vols., Leipzig, 1903 [shows only subdivision into High, Middle, and Low Germans, but in addition pigmentation and head form]; (4) Karl Ludwig: Heimatskarte der deutschen-Literatur [i. e. Karte der deutschen Mundarten], 1:4,000,000, Vienna, 1905 (?); (5) Volkstämme und deutsche Mundarten, 1:7,000,000, in Justus Perthes' Staatsbürger-Atlas, edit. by Paul Langhans, 4th edit., Gotha, 1904.) The proposal broadly reflects these subdivisions or at least does not run contrary to them. In one point it might possibly be improved, namely by the addition of Westphalia to Lower Saxony; this would conform more closely to the ethnic conditions and would possibly

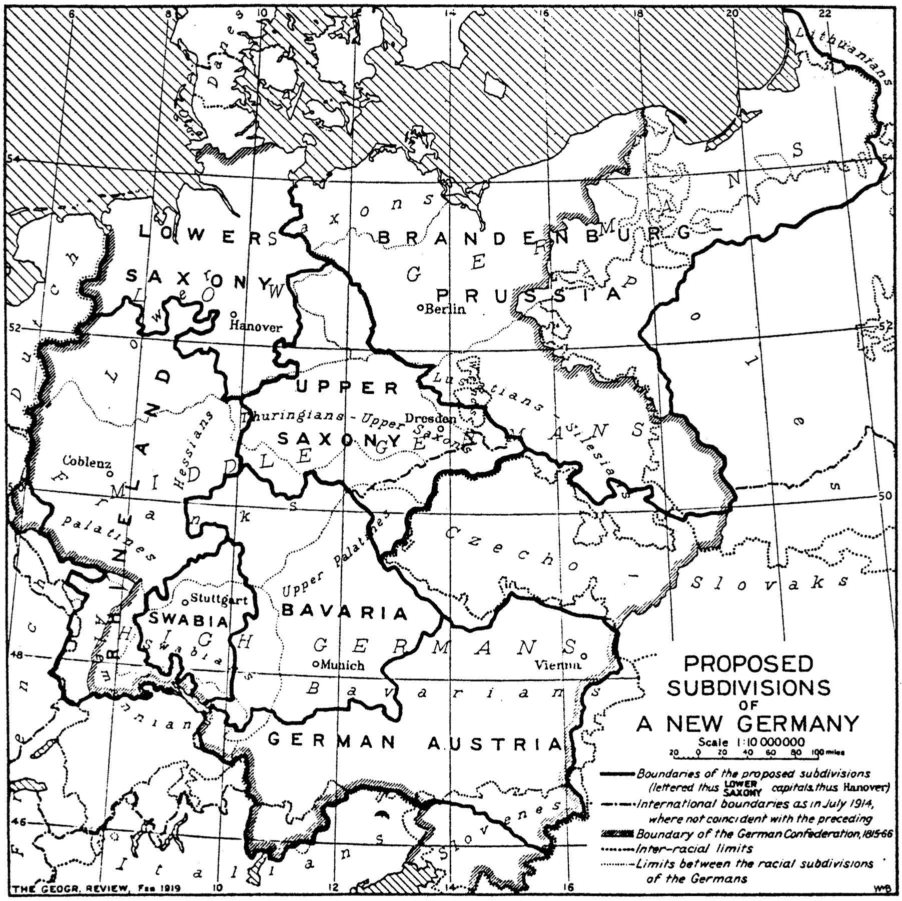
PROPOSED SUBDIVISIONS OF A NEW GERMANY
Scale 1:10 000000
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 miles
Boundaries of the proposed subdivisions (lettered thus LOWER SAXONY capitals,thus Hanover)
International boundaries as in July 1914, where not coincident with the preceding
Boundary of the German Confederation, 1815-66
Inter-racial limits
Limits between the racial subdivisions of the Germans
LOWER SAXONY
BRANDENBURG
PRUSSIA
RHINELAND
UPPER SAXONY
SWABIA
BAVARIA
GERMAN AUSTRIA
Hanover
Berlin
Dresden
Coblenz
Stuttgart
Munich
Vienna
Saxons
Thuringians - Upper Saxons
Lusatians
Silesians
Hessians
Palatines
Upper Palatines
Swabians
Bavarians
Czecho
Slovaks
Lithuanians
Slovenes
Italians
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FIG. 2—Proposed subdivisions of a new Germany as suggested by a Rhenish official and reported in press despatches under date of December 22, 1918. Scale, 1:10,000,000. The proposal is here published because of its intrinsic worth and not because it is the one likely ultimately to be adopted.

be fairer in that it would not allot to one unit the whole Rhenish-Westphalian industrial district. A point of interest is that the proposed new Germany as thus constituted would just fall short of an outlet to the Adriatic, while even the German Confederation had insured to itself this access, although across Slovene territory, to the southern sea.

GEOGRAPHICAL NEWS

Resumption of Publication of the Bulletin of the Mexican Geographical Society. After an interruption of more than two years, due no doubt to the unsettled conditions of the country, the *Boletín de la Sociedad Mexicana de Geografía y Estadística* has resumed publication. The seventh, eighth, and ninth numbers (Quinta Epoca—Tomo VII) have been received. Reference to some of the articles in these numbers will be found among the bibliographical items in the forthcoming issues of the *Review*.

Señor Jesús Galindo y Villa, the well-known professor of archeology and for several years past Director of the Museo Nacional de Arqueología, Historia, y Etnología, has been elected Director of the Society, taking the place of Señor Enrique Santibáñez, who is now in United States. The new editor of the *Boletín* is Señor Ignacio B. del Castillo.

PERSONAL

MR. HERBERT L. BRIDGMAN of the Brooklyn *Standard Union* was elected an Honorary Fellow of the American Museum of Natural History at the meeting of the trustees on February 3. This action was taken partly in recognition of the services rendered by Mr. Bridgman on a number of the Museum's most important exploration committees.

DR. ALFRED C. LANE of Tufts College conducted a conference on "The Geography of the Warring Nations" at the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences on January 18.